REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,979.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
Third do.	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs.	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	„	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	„	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1 0
Each succeeding lines	„	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SOOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. Withers, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

	September 1874.		September 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Tuticorin	11
„ Ratnagherry	4	„ Colombo	12
„ Vingorla	4	„ Galle	13
„ Goa	5	„ Negapatam	16
„ Chaul	6	„ Pondicherry	17
„ Mangalore	6	„ Madras	19
„ Cannanore	7	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	8	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	8	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Cochin	9	„ False Point	24
„ Alleppy	9	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26

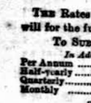
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by this Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushir, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	September 1874.		September 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	23
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guadur	7	„ Fao	25
„ Muscat	9	„ Bushire	25
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Bahrein	26
„ Linga	13	„ Linga	30
„ Bushire	15	„ Bunder Abbas	Oct. 2
„ Fao	17	„ Muscat	4
„ Mahomerah	17	„ Guadur	6
Arrive BUSREH	18	„ Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s. s. "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Tuson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamship FLORA, 2,220 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, early next month. The Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

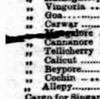
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 12th Aug. 1874

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st] of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine. Without food.
Suez	26	22	6	
Port Said	28	24	8	
Alexandria	29	25	9-10	
Messina	30	26	14	
Naples	30	26	14	
Leghorn	30	26	14	
Genoa	30	26	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	32	26	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Subattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. SUMATRA, 2,302 Tons, September 4th.
S.S. KASHGAR, 2,602 „ „ 11th, to Southampton.
S.S. GWALIOR, 2,513 „ „ 18th,
S.S. INDUS, 3,478 „ „ 25th, to Southampton

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

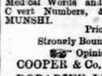
"M ssins, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 7th Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA. (1,698 Tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of optime, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 4th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from Mooter Woods and Nowia Coops, the Mortgagees, on account and at the risk of Shaikn Mahomed Bin Dost Mahomed, th Mortgagor, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public A c tion, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land, or Gover- ment ground, together with messuage, tenement, or Dw lling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting the west side of Temker Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1202, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 76 6-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by aforesaid Temker Street, on the west by the Temker Street, on the north by the house of Khuteea Abu Sulleman, and on the south by the house of Shaikn Mahomed Dcirajker Savang.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of the Half Share of the Valuable Landed Property in Elphinstone Circle

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of September 1874, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and in re Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, an Insolvent, the whole of his right, title, and i terest for the half share (as per plan marked A B C and D in red line, containing 315 square yards or thereabouts, for the half share) in the following valuable property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with all that house or building erected thereon, situate in Bombay (but now Elphinston- Circle), which lands, hereditaments, and premises are situated within the limits of the registration Subdistrict of the Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 667 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 8 A, and bounded on the south by the Elphinstone Circle aforesaid, on the north by the Victoria Building, on the west by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on the east by a passage.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND OLIOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAMES BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st Sept, Messrs. S. S. & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the remainder invoice of 12 cases pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War, Morning Toilet, Going to Bath, Painting the Hero, The Bloure Greek and Romanla Girl, Marriage of the Prince of Wales, Table d'Hote, Marguerite, Madonna, Feeding-Time, Winter in the Hoitz, Winter in Holland, Departure, Uninvited Guest, Harvest Girl, Language of Flowers, Battle-piece, Contemplation, Sleeping Madonna and Child, Decoded Letter, Preparing for Dinner, Solitude, Mother's Treasure, Great Eastern, The Pope, The Evening, Mother's Happiness, Judith, Listening to the Bird, Scene on the Coast of Holland, Morning Bath, Lady Bird, Broad Path, Christian Martyr, Black Ground Prints, Popes, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in ENGLISH, GUJERATI, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN LANGUAGES, In Oriental and Roman Characters.

The Book is divided in seven parts, viz.:—

I—Colloquial Phrases.	IV—Judicial Phrases.
II—Introductory Phrases.	V—Mercantile Phrases.
III—Military Phrases.	VI—Medical Phrases.
	VII—Miscellaneous Phrases.

With Notes, Explanatory and Illustrative, and Cross References, to which are added, for General Reference, Copious Vocabularies of Military, Political, Naval, Mercantile, Fiscal and Medical Words and Expressions, a List of Words denoting Cert in Numbers, &c.; by BAHMANJEE DOSSABHOY MUNSHI.

Price—Rs. 10—Free by Post.

Strongly Bound in Cloth, 746 Pages, Royal 8vo.

☞ Opinions of the Press on application.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Ejatgurgeon	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	9, Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALLIBAUGH STEAM FERRY.

THIS FERRY will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, (weather permitting).

Departure from Bombay daily at 2 P.M.
Departure from Rewdunda daily at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

THIS FERRY will RE-OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY, the 21st instant, weather permitting.

Departures from Gogo—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Departures from Sur-t—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
The Steamer will proceed to Bhownuggur every SATURDAY, and start from that Port every MONDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

NOTICE.—The Steamer BELLONA, with quick despatch for CALCUTTA, has space for a moderate quantity of light Freight.—Apply to

LYON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—DURING my temporary absence from Bombay Mr. THOMAS LIDBETTER is AUTHORISED to CONDUCT my BUSINESS.

JOHN DIXON.

Bombay 31st August 1874.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY, ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST, Size 10 by 8 inches, Rs. 1-8 each.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

POONA RACE MEETING AND HORSE SHOW AND REGATTA OF 1874.

The PUBLIC are hereby informed that 1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS issued from any Station on this Railway to Poona on TUESDAY the 1st September 1874, and sub-sequent days, are AVAILABLE for RETURN on any day UP TO and INCLUDING MONDAY, the 5th October 1874.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRINITY LIVING AND REINSURANCES INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE REUCE & TELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

FOR FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, the SKIN of a JUNGLE COCK. Apply to C. M. & Co., Victoria Buildings, Fort.

BAPTY'S SHIP BISCUITS, Rs. 9 per Cwt. KILN-DRIED FLOUR, Rs. 22 per Cask, 196 lbs. nett. Cabin Biscuits, Rs. 11 and 13 per Cwt. Near the Cathedral, Fort.

FOR SALE, three Anglo-Australian GREYHOUNDS (2 Dogs and Slut), 7 months old. Cheap. If not disposed of previously will be SOLD by AUCTION, at Messrs. BENNETT and Co.'s SALE on SATURDAY first. Apply to Wm. WATSON and Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin, and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—33 & 60, ILUDGATE HILL.
West End Establishments—25, OLD BOND STREET, and 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, China, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Silver and Electro-Plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really be ap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a very comfortable BUNGALOW, in Marine Lines, either for Four Months or Sixteen Months certain. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.—TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW on the sea-shore on Malabar Hill. Rent only, Rs. 125 Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent,

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The CALLIAN CALICO FANCY DRESS BALL will take place on MONDAY, the 7th September next. Rs. 6 a Ticket. Apply to Ms. F. F. LEAN, Honorary Secretary.

Cullian, 26th August 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs 175 per SHARE, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after 1st proximo, on production of Share Certificates.

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 7th September 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.
To declare a Dividend.
To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring, and Auditor for the en uing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 28th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1874.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1874, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.

II.—To appoint three Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 29TH AUGUST to 5TH SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી શુંદરદાસ ક્રાણનીનંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per Share on whole Shares, and Rs. 37½ per Quarter Share, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1874, being at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital, will be paid to the registered Shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st S-ptember next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Offices, No. 1, Rampart Row, premises of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co., No. 3, Church Lane, on production of Share Certificates.

ચુલજી જેથાની કું.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
વીશરામ માધવજી કું.
i. e. VISHRAM MHOWJEE & Co.,
Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1874.

UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.
„ 2 „ „ „ „ „ 1, 2 3

Close at noon (precise.) 16th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Thursday.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Saturdays.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each—Cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted for local races, &c.
Rs. (1,600) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.

Of the balance (after paying expenses).
The Winner is the Field.
The 2nd Horse „ one-quarter.
The 3rd Horse „ one-twelfth.

To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, *Murree*, on the 14th September, 1874, at 4 P.M.
First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.
Remittances on *Rawul Pindee, Murree, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta, or Bombay*, will be taken.
Applications and Remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern St. Leger Sweep.

Care of

SECRETARY MURREE CLUB,
Murree.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to sign legibly.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (Limited). WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS:

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:
Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.
HEAD MASTER:
Cornell Price, M.A., B.C., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.
SECOND MASTER:
F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public Sch ol on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Rodley, &c., and as most of the above the sons of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 90 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated,	60	Guineas per annum.
Do. do. unnominated,	70	„
Do. do. (Civilians, &c.,	80	„
Do. Day Scholars, nominated,	16	„
Do. do. unnominated,	18	„
Do. do. Civilians,	20	„

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona,

...CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 31st AUGUST 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 7,000. From New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 16¼ cents on the spot, but futures are ⅛c per lb. lower.

Consols open at 92⅞, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 99½; Bar Silver 58d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been no actual alteration in rates, but the tendency is against remitters, the Banks being apparently more desirous of buying than selling bills at the moment. For bills on London current quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s 10 1/16d.	per rupee.
Ditto	at 3 months' sight	1s 10⅛d.	,,
Ditto	at 6 months	1s 10 7/16d.	,,
Credits	at 3 months	1s 10 3/8d.	,,
Do	at 6 months	1s 10 9-16d.	,,
Documents	at 3 months	1s 10 7-16d.	,,
Ditto	6 months	1s 10 5-8d.	,,

The future prospects of the market have not materially altered latterly, and, so far as can be seen, remittances are not likely to be made more advantageously than now for some time to come. The influence of the Calcutta market is still somewhat doubtful, but we hear of a better demand for Bank Bills there, and on this side influences are unquestionably in favour of lower rates.

On Calcutta there has been a fair amount of business done. We quote :—Demand par to 1/16 premium, 60 days' sight 5/16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly firmer, buyers being willing to operate at the following quotations :—Fours Rs. 103⅞ ; Fours and a half Rs. 104½ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The Bank of Bombay weekly return to the 29th instant, as published below, shows the following alterations :—

Government Balance at H. O	Inc. Rs.	4,62,471	
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	1,99,653	
Deposits	Dec. ,,	8,79,507	
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	40,778	
Cash Credits	Inc. ,,	1,95,072	
Loans	Inc. ,,	22,296	
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	10,58,734	
Cash Balance	Inc. ,,	6,31,640	

These figures show a material improvement in the position of the Bank, and although the official rates of discount may not be altered at to-morrow's board meeting, the effect must be in favour of easier money.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been firm with a slight advance in Bank of Bombay, Land, and Spinning shares ; other descriptions being unchanged.

COTTON is quiet but steady at Saturday's rates The buying on European account is very limited, nor are natives operating so freely as they were a short time ago.

FREIGHTS are quiet, at £2 by the Boldon, the only sailing vessel on the berth, and £2-1-3 by steamer for Liverpool. By the Austrian, Lloyd's steamers for November and December considerable engagements have been made at £3-10 per ton. Two steamers have been entered to-day for Calcutta, the St. Olaf and Bellona.

IN PIECE GOODS, although the extent of business doing has not been greater, there is more enquiry from dealers, and there are signs that with settled weather increased buying is probable. Metals are steady. Coals very quiet, the latest operations to arrive being Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 22½ and Watson's Hartley at Rs. 20 per ton.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p.sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	770
10,000	500	250	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	507½
8,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	315
4,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
1'0,''	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	510

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,550
200	2 000	1,100	130 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	90 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	800
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	4,200
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,850
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,130
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	280
250	1,000	1,000	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	..	..	Carwar Company	700
500	1,500	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	5,300
250	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	150
200	5 0	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
600	2,000	5000	..	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	..	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,325
400	85	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	..	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
1.0	1,500	1,250	Rs. 5	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	850	all	102 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,100

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8/9	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock
.....	£20	10 9/10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43 1/2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£10	19 5/8	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,0.0	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,365
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Fior Co. Ld	140 x.
1 0	1,000	2,000	2 p.c.	Mazagon Land Co.	1,270
6,0	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1 650
110	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,915
800	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,100
400	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Bombay United	1,040
4,000	150	100	25	Broach Mills	260
300	1,000	500	..	Colaba Spinning	1,045
7,800	2,000	all	10 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,110 xd
1,500	1,250	all	..	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,410
1,500	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,540
700	1,000	all	..	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,430
714	1,000	all	67 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,520
300	1,000	1,00	..	Khandesh Spinning	1,280
300	1,250	1,000	..	Madras Spinning	1,125
350	1,000	550	..	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
4,800	1,000	al	65 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,430 xd
6.0	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,675
6 0	2,500	all	340	Oriental	3,950 xd
600	1,250	250	..	Prince of Wales Spinning	280
80	1,00	1,000	150 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
800	1,000	296	310 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,625
1,000	50	all	44 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	..	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'ge Co.	15
...	500	all	45 p.c.	Trescher & Co	300
	250	all	40 p.c.	Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	50

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 29th August, compared with the statement issued on 22nd August :—

LIABILITIES.	22nd Aug. Rs.	29th Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,40,125	
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 25 per share	,, 2,47,150	
	74,86,800	74,87,275
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	59,36,225	63,79,706
Do. do. do. at Branches	16,35,584	18,33,237
Other Deposits	1,29,29,426	1,30,50,319
Post Bills	28,739	24,977
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,61,074	6,01,392
	Rs. 3,01,23,858	2,99,46,906

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	24,61,737	55,05,515
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	9,53,003	11,48,075
Loans, on Security of do. do.	21,68,5 0	24,20,826
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,170	6,277
Bills Discounted	1,08,65,821	98,05,887
Stamps	5,384	5,415
Dead Stock Rs. 5,59,979		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,15,000	3,90,675	3,90,675
Bullion	5,29,987	5,21,845
Cash Balances with Correspondents	24,37,751	1,00,71,321
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs.	3,01,23,858	2,99,46,906

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CHARMER, 1,024 tons, Captain J. Hogg, will sail to-day for Calcutta with 33,600 Indian maunds salt.

THE BARQUE TRAVEMERE, 822 tons, Captain E. Ellis, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (May 20th) brought 1,399 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE BARQUE ROMO CAPITOLA, 638 tons, Captain P. Ozelias, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from North Shield (May 7th) brought 1,101 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain T. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (August 28th) with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. Pritchard and twelve deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND Co.'S s.s. INDIA, 882 tons, Captain G. Dodero, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c. via the Canal with a cargo of 775 bales cotton, 50 bales wool, 750 cwts. gingelly seed, 47½ cwts. mother o'pearl shells, 173 corges hides, 17,190 cwts. wheat, and sundries.

The P. & O. s.s. KASHGAR, arrived in Madras roads from Calcutta on Saturday morning with the following passengers for Southampton—Mrs. Dawns, Messrs. G. Noble, R. Savage, C. de Saren and C. de Allan, Smith, 2 infants and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, child and 2 infants, Mr. Strickland and children, and Lieut. W. W. Harris.

THE following is an additional list of passengers per s. s. India to sail to-day :—For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton. For Suez—Goolam Mahomed, and Abdool Gufoor, Captain J. T. Rudd, and Pietro Vittori. For Aden—Katwaroo Jan Mahomed, Molvee Sahib and three friends, Abdool Hasaan Daoodally, Mr. Buzabhoy, Mr. Mahomed Ally, Mr. Tacker, and Mr. Bundally Ramjee.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, Aug 28.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer India, Dodero, to Genoa, &c.
Ship Charmer, Hogg, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Malacca, to China, &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
27	Whampoa (s)	Ingnes ..... Liverpool, July 18.
	Hamoody	Asein ..... Jeddah, July 20.
	Ville de Marseilles	Let ..... Pondicherry, Aug 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
27	Arcot (s)	....
	Mahanada	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
29	Kashgar (s)	.... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
29	John Pennant (s)	..... Calcutta.
	Latona	..... Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS—31st AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Arthur s, 33 cases rum, and 35 cases wine, Jamsetjee Mowrojee.
Bellona s, 112 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosin Mahomedally.
Malacca s, 8 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 419 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 64 cases cognac, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Persia s, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
India s, 50 cases brandy, L. Silsilis and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 10 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21st AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boldon, 75 bales jute cnds, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 2 bales hemp and 1 bale coir rope, Runchordass Ghella ; 50 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 13 bales cotton, Hurrichund Sobhagchund ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Boadicea s, 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee ; 98 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co. ; 26 bales cotton, Bhimsey Jaitha ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 190 bales cotton, Harry Thakursey ; 56 bales cotton, Morarjee Hurry and Co. ; 136 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy ; 142 bales cotton, Khimjee Poonsey ; 225 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tockersey ; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Varria.
King Arthur s, 1,000 bags galls, Narronjee Dewjee ; 1,600 bags linseed, and 50 bales wool, Nursey Kessowjee and Co. ; 16 bales wool, Abdoola Moocsanay ; 54 bales cotton, Goculdass Madowjee and Co. ; 45 bales wool, Runchordass Bhoja ; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Varria.

FOR VENICE.

Flora s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

St George, 50 packets linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s, 103 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Flora s, 700 bales cotton, A. Trading Co ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 12 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.
Excelsior s, 505 bags wheat, Morarjee Cursondass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—AUGUST 29.

Willock, Captain, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, from Nagode.
Bell, Captain, Brigade Major, on leave, from Deesa.

AUGUST 30.

Colvin, Captain, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Nynee Tal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 29.)

Capt J W Macdougall, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Nagpur, assumed charge of his duties from Maj C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr, on the 13th instant.

Mr L K Lawrie, Asst Comr, is appointed to the Executive charge of the Narsinghpur Jail, vice Surgn Maj Wright, proceeding on leave.

Mr B P Milcom, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Irrigation to the Railway branch, and is posted to the Nagree Division of the Wardha Valley Railway, the transfer to have effect from the 7th Sept.

2nd Class Insptr Ballard, having resigned his app intment in the Police from the 26th instant, his transfer to B-tul is cancelled.

Mr Walter Bagley is appointed a probationery 5th Class Insptr of Police and is posted to Damoh, vice Insptr Wajid Ally, who is transferred to Hoshangabad.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 22nd Aug 1874.

Surgn-Maj E D Everard, 6th N I, and Surgn-Maj J S Morton, 22nd N I, having been absent from India for more than two years have vacated their appointments.

Sub-Lieut J E I. Thackwell, H M's 100th Foot, is directed to proceed to England by the first opportunity, embarking from Calcutta—On his arrival in England, he will report himself to the Adjt-Genl, Horse Guards.

Surgn-Maj J J Heffernan, from attached Head-Quarters and Wing 22nd N I, to attached 2nd Regt L C—To join immediately on being relieved.

Surgn H Allison, M D, from Wing 22nd Regt N I, Kamptee, to attached Head-Quarters and Wing 22nd Regt N I.

Surgn J G Collis, M D, from Nagpore Force to Wing 22nd N I, Kamptee.

HIGH COURT.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

41-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Amerchund Lalljee v Cooverjee Lodha—Tyabjee and Sayani.
506-73—J Gopall—Sorabjee Nasserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Crawford and Bocvey.
52-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Parthugarjee Rasalgarjee v Kesoojee Tooljeydas—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
68-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Henry Gamble v Bhau Hurry—Prercot and Winter.
70-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Mohunlall Kessowram v Hurrybhoy Motiram.
73-74—Jefferson and Payne—Mooljee Tricumdas v Bhimbhoy Lulloobhoy—V Hurrychund.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

686-72—M M Munshi—Govind Balcrushna v Poondlick Narayen and others—A Framjee.
253-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Rustomjee Nowrojee v Kutikbai, widow—No appearance.
312-74—Shapurjee and Thackurdas—Dadabhoy Sorabjee Patell v Rustomjee Nowrojee.
344-74—P Cawasjee—Khoosalchund Koondulmull v Sewlall Motilall—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.
346-74 In person—Mahadoo bin Maliba and another v Anundrao Shamjee and others.
353-74—J Gopall—Coesar Henry L J and others v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee.
378-74—In person—Ischachund Anoopchund v Sha Sajun Nanchund.
379-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Oodhowjee Megjee v Chuggon Nanchund.
381-74—In person—Khutree Oomer Tyab v Khutree Hajee Adam Esmael.
382-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Doongersey Dhurrumchund v Herachund Khemchund.

LONG CAUSES.

41-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The Advocate General &c. v Kharwa Bhawa Dhunjee and another—Crawford and Bocvey and P. Cawasjee.
663-70—Fletcher and Smith—Sha Dewchund Nathoo v Metha Jugjeevun Hemjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
476-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Muncha v Motiram Culliandas and another—J C Cama and Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Hajee Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
350-74—Jefferson and Payne—Manecklall Atmaram v Dwarkadass Dayabhoy.
720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S.
721-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee.
290-73—Mr. Fletcher—Parwutibai, widow and another v Ragoonath Ramjee—In person.
143-73—Preacot and Winter—Tooloseydas Sevukram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosain and others—J C Cama.
453-73—A. Framjee—Lilla Mooljee and another v Navibai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

286-74—A. Framjee—John Sheriff Dods and another v Doongersey Ooderam and others.
328 74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Dinshaw Nowrojee—C. Shamo Pandoorang.
338-74—Crawford and Boevey—Abdool Rahaman bin Ally M. v Shaik Hoosein B—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
348-74—Crawford and Boevey—Cassidas Rajaram v S. J. D. E. Souza—Prescot and Winter.
361-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Purbut Ludha v Bhandari Ragoonath C.
362-74—Chalk and Turner Magan Oojanram v Mooraljee Veljee.
364-74—In person—Abdool Hoossein Abdoolally and another v Maya Saheb Meyabhoy.
366-74—Macfarlane and Skepsey—Mannoredas Hurruckchund v Muncherjee Cawasjee.

LONG CAUSES.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepjee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kasa bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 4	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 2	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 2	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 19	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 7	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 4	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company cave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Lette.s will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

		5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Sept.	4	Monday	Nov. 2
,,	,,	11	,,	,, 9
,,	,,	18	,,	,, 16
,,	,,	25	,,	,, 23
		7 P.M.		,, 30
Monday	Oct.	5	,,	Dec. 7
,,	,,	12	,,	,, 14
,,	,,	19	,,	,, 21
,,	,,	26	,,	,, 28

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

		4 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Sept.	7	Tuesday	Dec. 1
,,	,,	21	,,	,, 15
Tuesday	Oct.	6	,,	,, 29
,,	,,	20	,,	Jan. 12
,,	Nov.	3	,,	,, 26
,,	,,	17		

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

		5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Sept.	25	Monday	Oct. 26
			,,	Nov. 23

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular dates.	5½ P.M.	*Supplemental dates.*	5½ P.M.
Friday	Sept. 25	Friday	Sept. 4
	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 26	Monday	Oct. 5
,,	Nov. 23	,,	Nov. 2
,,	Dec. 21	,,	,, 30
		,,	Dec. 28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in correspondence with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

		4 P.M.		
Saturday	Sept.	19	Saturday	Nov. 14
,,	,,	17	,,	Dec. 12

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrama received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN

OF

AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying.

The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.

42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TREVOR—August 29th, at Malligaum, Julia Frances, infant daughter of A. C. Trevor, C. S., aged ten months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MCDONALD—August 26th, at Gouripore, the wife of Mr A McDonald, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1874.

THE work upon which the late Colonel Wilson, of the Madras Staff Corps, was busily engaged at the time of his melancholy death is in many respects one of public interest. It is right that the history of an army so distinguished as that of Madras should be written upon trustworthy data, and a matter of importance that such traditional myths and errors as are likely to gather round a theme of this nature should be cleared away, if only for the benefit of future students of Indian history. How easily such errors arise, and how obstinately they cling to the slightest support, is shown in this very work which Colonel Wilson has left uncompleted. The famous story, traditional in India, of the Madras sepoys of Arcot offering their rations of rice to the European soldiers of the starving garrison while content to exist upon the rice water themselves, would appear from Colonel Wilson's research to be without foundation ; or, if such a circumstance ever occurred at all, the heroes of the tale, according to the Colonel, must have been the soldiers of the 1st and 8th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, and the scene of their self-denial, the siege of Mangalore in the year 1789. The story, in truth, is somewhat doubtful, but the most surprising part of it is that it should be always quoted as a very remarkable instance of the noble and generous character of the sepoy. Without any wish to detract from the liberality of the self-sacrifice, it is just what any one acquainted with him would expect Jack Sepoy to do under the circumstances ; and, if this tale is really a myth, it does not much signify, for we can all readily believe that the native would stoically endure much suffering of the nature described if shared with "the sahib" and his rations. But, putting all dubious legends and traditions of a complimentary character aside, the records of the Madras Army are sufficiently brilliant to merit their compilation in a history. The sepoys of that army have witnessed a great deal of active service both in and out of India ; and whether in Burmah, China, Hindustan, or elsewhere, have behaved on all occasions with the greatest gallantry and fid

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

PHILADELPHIA, 30TH AUGUST.

The select committee of enquiry chosen to decide upon the Tilton-Beecher case have fully exonerated the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 31ST AUGUST.

Latest advices bring the news that the defence of Puycerda against the Carlists is desperate; the army of Catalonia is marching to the relief of the town.

OBITUARY—John Henry Foley, R.A., the Sculptor.

LONDON, 29TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.
Oriental Bank shares .....£46-10.
Chartered Bank shares.....£15
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares.....£24-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai " .....£27-10.
Total coin in the Bank of France.....£51,000,000.
" Notes in Circulation .....£100,000,000.
3 per cent. Consols, for account.....92⅝.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99¼.
Bar Silver .....58.

The S. S. Mongolia has passed through the Suez Canal.

THE Hon. B. H. Ellis has left Calcutta for Simla.

WITH the exception of the Hardui district, where some damage has been done by floods, the official reports on the prospects of the crops in Oudh are all favourable.

THE officers of the Intelligence and Topographical Departments are in future to be subordinate to the Quartermaster-General. Hitherto they have been regarded as a portion of the Adjutant-General's staff.

A FURTHER list of signatures to the Meares' memorial, numbering some 280 names, has been forwarded to us, amongst these are the names of upwards of sixty native gentlemen, mostly members of the legal and mercantile communities.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman*, dated Lahore, 28th ultimo, says—"The crops in the Dehli, Jullundhur, Hissar, and Lahore districts, particularly the two latter, are much in need of rain. Favourable accounts from all other districts."

THE prospects of the crops in Assam up to the 13th of August were, according to the official report, generally favourable, but more rain was wanted for the *sali* crop in Goalpara, Kamroop, and Durrung, and some damage had been done to the seedlings of the same crop by insects in Luckhimpore.

A NEW YORK paper says that Mr. Sothern was to leave San Francisco for Melbourne about the middle of July, where he was engaged to appear eight times a week for eight weeks; the remuneration being 60,000 dollars. From Australia he goes to England by the Overland route to perform at the Haymarket at Christmas. Mr. Sothern is expected to return to America next year and establish himself permanently there.

YESTERDAY'S Poona paper announces the arrival of the Madras boat's crew to take part in the forthcoming regatta. They will be the guests of the Boat Club during their stay, and are to take up their residence at *Flora Villa*, which has been kindly lent for the purpose by Mr. Gubbay. Here they will be within easy reach of the boats and in a position to keep up and improve their form and condition to a pitch that will make them formidable opponents in the several races in which they are entered.

THE report of the American expedition to survey the route for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans was submitted to the Secretary, United States Navy, last February. Lake Nicaragua is in the south-western part of the State of that name, and is described as being from 90 to 110 miles long, and 35 to 40 miles wide. It is separated from the Pacific by a narrow strip of land. It is desired to effect a union by cutting a canal from the lake to the harbour of Brito, a distance a little over 16 miles. The highest elevation met with was 134 feet above mean high lake. Eleven locks are proposed to meet the difference of level, the lake being 108 feet higher than the sea. During the last four years the Americans have sent three exploring expeditions into Darien, and two into Nicaragua.

FROM the Annual Report of the *Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes* for the past year we find that on the 31st December 1873 the Company had afloat, and in the course of building, sixty-six vessels, representing 173,079 tons, and 23,150 horse power. The floating material was valued at four crores and thirty-two lakhs of rupees; their stores at sixty lakhs, and their workshops, establishments, and lands at sixty-two lakhs. During the year they steamed 610,689 nautical leagues at an average speed of 11·4 knots on the Brazil and La Plata lines, 11 knots on the main China line, 10½ knots on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, and 10·15 on the Eastern Branch lines, carrying 121,342 passengers; packages aggregating in weight 285,257 tons, and nearly eight crores of rupees worth of specie and bullion.

"TOUCHSTONE," on his travels, has heard a joke, at and regarding Aden, which he communicates to the *Englishman*. He says—"I had known one before—namely, that of the Irishman who, on learning the name of the place, said aloud as he gazed at it: 'Begorra! it's no wonder that Adam and Eve committed sin to lave it!' He thought that it was the Garden of Eden pronounced Hibernically Aden. But the story I heard on the spot was, I think, better. An Irish soldier of bad character, dying impenitent, was told by his priest that he would be certain to go to hell. He died, but the night after his burial he or his ghost appeared at the bedside of his comrade. 'Tim Doolan,' said he, addressing his friend, 'it's thrue what his Rivirence tould me; I'm in the very place he said I'd be, but it's moighty cold afther Aden; so I coaxed lave to come back for my great-coat!'"

AN American periodical gives a process for making artificial ebony from sea weed. It consists in first treating the plants for two hours with dilute sulphuric acid, then drying and grinding them up. To sixty parts of this product, five parts of liquid glue, five parts of gutta percha, and two and a half parts of India-rubber are to be added, the latter two being first dissolved in naphtha. Afterwards ten parts of coal-tar, five parts of pulverised sulphur, and five parts of pulverised resin are added, and the whole heated to about 300° Fahr. When cooled a mass is obtained which in colour, hardness, and capacity for receiving a polish, resembles ebony, and is much cheaper. A process for obtaining a product of this sort from sea-weed was patented some years ago in England by Mr. T. G. Ghislin, but there was never much commercial result therefrom.

A RECENT improvement has been made in the manufacture of articles of india-rubber which are liable to be exposed to considerable heat, such as the valves and packing for steam-engines, washers for pipe-joints, etc. This consists in mixing the rubber or its compounds with carbon, in the form of lamp-black, soot, or ground charcoal in the proportion of four parts of carbon to one of rubber, the proportions varying with the nature of the article to be manufactured, and with the quality of the rubber; the better this is the greater being the quantity of carbon that may be mixed with it. For water proofing fabrics such as tarpaulins for covering wagons, three to four parts of carbon to one of rubber will be found most suitable; while for packing for steam-engines and pipes, where great heat is to be resisted, from five to six parts of carbon to one of rubber will yield a compound best adapted to the purpose.

THE U. S. S. Ashuelot, Commander Matthews, returned to Shanghai on the 21st July, after a cruise of over a month in the waters of the Yangtze above Hankow. The Ashuelot left that place on the 12th June, voyaged up the river for a distance of over 1,000 miles, or more than 360 miles above Hankow and considerably above the point hitherto reached by foreign vessels. After having anchored at Ichang, where ceremonial visits were exchanged between the officers and the Taotai and other dignitaries from the city, a party from the ship went overland on an exploring expedition, and met with the greatest kindness and good feeling everywhere. The excursion extended over several days, and after the return of the party steam was raised and the Ashuelot ran up to the gorges of the Yangtsze. At one time, the crowds about the ship were so great, and became so inconvenient to those on board, that it became necessary for the Taotai to issue a notification, to prevent annoyance. At another stage of the Ashuelot's progress, the assemblage along the banks of the river was computed at 50,000 to 60,000—immense numbers having repaired to Ichang from the districts round, to see the extraordinary visitor. The Ashuelot reports that as far as she had reached, water was found fit to float any steamer or tea ship visiting this coast. She also reports portions of the country above Hankow as very much inundated.

THE American correspondent to the *Times*, under date Philadelphia, July 10, gives the following description of the St. Louis bridge, which has been five years building, and has cost at least 9,000,000 dollars. The structure is a necessity for conducting across that river the vast trans continental commerce which comes to, and passes through, St. Louis. At the same time, it had to be built in a way that would not interfere with the equally important commerce which is conducted on the Mississippi river itself. Three arches—515, 520, and 515 feet in width respectively—span the river. The lowest part of the span is 50 feet above highwater mark. The four piers supporting the arches are sunk to the bed rock 97 feet below high water, and 120 feet below the city of St. Louis. The river traffic was in no way impeded during the construction of the bridge. The carriage road runs over the top of the bridge, and is 34 feet wide, with a foot-walk 8 feet wide on either side, making the aggregate width of 50 feet. Beneath this is the railway passing through two passages, 13½ feet wide by 18 feet high. These various roadways are 1,550 feet long. The bridge was tested on the 2nd of July, fourteen heavy locomotives being used in making the test. They weighed from 35 to 51 tons each. The 14 locomotives in double procession moved across the bridge, and stopped on each span. The deflection of the middle span was 3½ inches, and of each side span 3 inches. During the time the tests were being made, the local traffic on the carriage-road above was uninterrupted.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send herewith a list of the names of those gentlemen who have been elected to represent the South in the forthcoming match of North *vs.* South to be played at Poona on Thursday next. May I ask you kindly to insert them in your next publication:—Col. Stanley Scott, B.S.C.; Major Hills, R.E.; Lieut. Addison, R.A.;—Francis, Esq., Rev. Surv.; Lieut. Kennedy, 1st Grs.; Lieut. Thackwell, 7th Fusrs.; Capt. Sartorius, B.S.C.; Lieut. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot; Lieut. Harris 66th Foot; Lieut. Stewart, 68th Foot; and — Comyn Shortly, Esq.—I am, &c.,

G. SARTORIUS, Captain,
Secretary P. C. C.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue this morning appears a letter signed "Impartial Cricketer," and in it the following sentence:—"The elder Moore on his day is a good one, but not to be depended on, *and one year he was tried and found wanting in the Northern team.*" I beg to give this the most unqualified denial; I have never played in the "Northern team."

On the good taste of your correspondent "Impartial Cricketer" in publicly criticising men's play under an anonymous name, I need offer no comment.

—Yours, &c.,
THOMAS H. MOORE.

Bombay, 31st August.

THE "FAMINE" ENGINE-DRIVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Your issue of the 29th instant notices the departure by the last mail of more than thirty engine-drivers who had been engaged at a salary of £25 per month for employment on the railways in the famine districts. I am sorry to say you have been misinformed respecting the salaries of these men. The terms of each man's engagement were that he should receive £16 per month during his passage out and home and £20 per month while in India, passage, transit charges, &c., paid both ways. The officials in this country imagined they had found a flaw in the agreement and desired to pay them at £16 per month instead of £20, and, although their agreement stated that a day's work should consist of 8 hours, some of the officials desired to make them work from 18 to 40 consecutive hours, the same as the other men, and pay them in a similar manner, which the men objected to Finding they would not submit to the treatment which is ordinarily displayed to Indian railway employés, and fearing, I presume, that the manner in which they resisted the injustice attempted on them would set the other men an example how they ought to act, the officials determined to send them home again; but prior to doing so a wish was expressed to them that they should give the E I R. a good name, as men might be wanted again for that railway. At parting with them on board the mail boat they told me they would not come to India again on any account, as they were better off in England for half the wages that were given in India.

I am glad they have had an insight into the injustice that is practised towards railway servants in this country, as it will enable them to support the statements made by me in the home papers.

Apologizing for the liberty I have taken in correcting the error you made respecting their salaries,—I am, &c.,

F. T. ATKINS,
General Secretary Amalgamated Society of
31st August. Railway Servants.

CONTEMPLATED LEAVE RULES AND PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some remarks in a recent article concerning Dr. Blanc permit me to hope you will open your paper to a correspondence about Leave and Pension Rules, for which the present moment seems opportune. Ages ago we heard Rules for the Uncovenanted Service had been returned from Westminster to Calcutta, and there is a rumour now that a draft of new rules for the Covenanted Civil Service is under discussion by the Governor-General in Council. It is of these last that I desire to write, but I trust this letter may also attract the attention of persons competent to discuss the uncovenanted regulations, and generally I hope for a thorough ventilation of the whole subject.

The rules now in force have, I believe, much to do with stagnation of promotion in the Civil Services of all the Presidencies, such as has never happened before. In the Bombay service so many seniors have retired within the last ten years that almost all the higher appointments are filled by officers of a standing in point of years less than what was the case twenty years ago. Consequently there are very few retirements, and, as the seniors have exhausted their leave, a state of blockade for officers of, say, sixteen years' service and under has ensued. For the first time during twenty years all the Collectors are in India, and only two First Assistants are acting Collectors; and of these one, Mr. Moore, is Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind. From this it follows that the junior of sixteen First Assistants is an officer of over thirteen years' standing, and that the majority of the First Assistants have served more than sixteen years. This would be bad enough even if there were a good look-out for promotion. But, as the next three years are not likely to bring with them more at most than eight or nine retirements from the Revenue branch of the service, the expectations of juniors must be depressing. In the Judicial line things are not much better; and unless inducements to retire, beyond what are available, are offered to seniors, the block will remain for the next ten years and more. The change of rules under consideration may have in view this state of things. At any rate suggestions to remove it may attract attention. If two years spent at Haileybury were counted as residence in India, an immediate relief would follow: for several officers of eighteen and nineteen years' residence might be expected to go at once; and this concession might be balanced by granting to competitioners as residence in India the two years spent by them in England between their first and last examination there. If this be thought likely to press too hard upon the pension list, a few retirements might follow on a change of system from invalid pensions to pensions to be granted at the desire of officers wishing to retire after twelve years' residence in India. These pensions might be offered as follows:—

After 12 years' residence....	£250	per annum.	
13	do.	300	do.
14	do.	350	do.
15	do.	400	do.
16	do.	450	do.
17	do.	500	do.
18	do.	550	do.
19	do.	600	do.
20	do.	700	do.

or greater liberality might fix the pension after 12 years' service at £300 per annum, to increase by steps of £50 per annum. Retirements previous to twelve years' residence could be arranged for by invalid pensions as at present. The State would gain from the change in two ways: it would get rid of officers who now stay on reluctantly because they are obliged to, and the payment of the lesser pensions would not be so expensive as payment of salaries and in the end the larger pension of £1,000 per annum after twenty-one years, to men who, if their own inclinations and qualifications were considered, would be found to be better out of the service than in it, after a time when they had come to the conclusion that they had shot their bolt in India. This sort of weeding out of the service has long been wanted in all of the Presidencies: the lists are too full. There are now 170 odd Civilians on the Bombay list. Twenty years ago there were only 120; and then there were rather more appointments available than now. And a Haileybury man was cheaper than a competitioner. The former paid for the lion's share of his education at Haileybury, and was not so well paid at starting in India as the competitioner now is, for, counting £300 paid to competitioners during the two years they are in England, one of them on the average costs Government about £700 before he does a day's duty. I have merely written suggestively seeking discussion, which, I hope, will follow.

CIVILIAN.

BOMBAY.

"THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" for September, containing the latest alterations in the time-tables of the different Indian railways, can be had at this office and at the several agencies.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—An old stable, situated at Picket Road, unoccupied, and owned by one Hormusjee Nowrojee, fell in on Saturday last.

DEATH FROM HEART-DISEASE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last, at Cavel Street, on view of the body of one Hurry Shunker. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by disease of the heart.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on the evening of Saturday last, on view of the body of Vittoo Mukun. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by deceased having been drowned in a well.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—Another inquest was held on Saturday last, touching the death of one Gopal Rama, who was accidentally knocked down and run over by a horse of one of the Tramway cars. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE total number of prisoners in the House of Correction for the past week was 386. Of these 47 are Europeans and the remainder native prisoners. Besides this number, there were 12 vagrants in the Government workhouse.

THEFT.—One Hairan Suttail was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, charged by one Hajno Canel with the theft of a coat. The prisoner, an old offender, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, at about 6 P.M., a little boy named Hutoo, residing with his father at Bucher Street, accidentally fell out of a window, a height of about 20 feet. He was found to be severely hurt, and was promptly removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A buggy and its driver were accidentally knocked down by a carriage driven by Mr. E. Sassoon at about 4 P.M. on the afternoon of Saturday last, opposite the Byculla chowkey. The buggy driver was injured and removed to hospital.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENCE.—One Suckeena, woman, was yesterday charged by Constable O'Connor, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with having retailed on the previous day a quantity of spirituous liquor without having previously obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 12.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—John Shaw, a fireman of the s.s. Ariel, was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, charged with having been drunk and disorderly and using abusive and threatening language on the previous evening towards a Mr. Smith. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 5.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Francis Xavier Fernandez was yesterday brought up, on remand, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, charged at the instance of one Joseph Rodrigues, a baker, with having fraudulently misapplied, in breach of trust, a sum of Rs. 31-9-8 His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to 12 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PRECAUTION AGAINST INUNDATION.—Mr. Pottinger, an able engineer, will probably be employed all next cold weather in constructing a bund, in length about 100 miles, starting at Kusmore, in order to prevent the inundations from again devastating the frontier districts. The project of this work has already, we believe, been sent on to the Government of India for sanction.—*Sind News.*

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Bastien Antone and Tookaram Monajee were charged by Constable Gough, with stealing, on the 13th ultimo, a silver watch and gold chain, of the total value of Rs. 50, the property of a Mr. Rust. Constable Gough stated that on the morning of the 14th ultimo, Mr. Rust, who was on the eve of proceeding to England, had called on him and reported the loss of his watch and chain, leaving the case of the watch in prosecutor's possession. His Worship sentenced the first prisoner to a whipping of ten stripes and discharged the second prisoner for want of evidence.

FLOODING OF THE INDUS VALLEY.—We learn that the river at Kotree had been steadily rising till Sunday last. Some of the roads, such as the road on the river bank, the Jerruck road, and others are submerged. A large bridge on the Jerruck road in the town of Kotree has been washed away, and the water has found its way from this place to the back of the town. The bridge cost, we are informed, some thousands of rupees. It does not reflect much credit on the department under the superintendence of which it was constructed. Giddoo-bunder on the Hyderabad side is also flooded. Some of the walls have already tumbled down, some are now tumbling, and others are not far from sharing the same fate. Old Sindhees with gray locks are to be seen standing on the sides of the flooded parts, morning and evening, all declaring that the river had never risen so high during their lifetime.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—We are now having beautiful weather, and everything looks lovely. Yesterday morning was like a sweet Summer morning in England. The clouds shaded the sky just as they do in England, and the sun danced amid the bright green of the trees, shrubs, and grass, while the soft wind came to us laden with fragrance from the heliotrope, roses, and jessamine of the surrounding gardens. Those who have come to Poona now will find the climate perfection; and the appearance of the station reminds one forcibly of a pretty suburb in England. We have none of the peculiarly Indian trees, such as the plantain and the stately palm, which so distinguish Bombay as an Eastern city; but the pretty gold-mohr, the mango, with the feathery cassarina and the gloomy cypress, give Poona a home look which strikes a new comer pleasantly. Those who desire to spend a few days in Poona during the season should come now.—*Deccan Herald.*

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Byagie Gundoo was charged, at the instance of Victor Moncoutier, the chief steward of the Byculla Club, with the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 200. The prosecutor, with a view to have the case summarily dealt with, reduced the value to Rs. 50. The prosecutor stated that at about 7 o'clock of the previous morning he left the house of his brother-in-law in Grant Road, and was proceeding with three cart-loads of furniture to a house in the 14th Lane, Carnateepoors, which his brother-in-law had rented; and the prisoner, it appears, was one of the coolies engaged to draw the carts. When he reached Carnateepoora, the carts were unloaded, and all the coolies, with the exception of the prisoner, left the house. After a short time prosecutor went upstairs and, taking off his coat, hung it upon a rail in one of the rooms, with the watch and chain in one of the pockets. Some little time after, the coolies who had returned from Grant Road with another quantity of furniture commenced, together with the prisoner, to arrange the furniture. After some little time, prosecutor had occasion to consult his watch, when, going upstairs and examining the pockets of his coat, he found that the watch had been abstracted. Prosecutor immediately called in a police sepoy, who accompanied him to a jemadar of police; and at about 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, the prisoner, as well as the watch and chain, were shown to him at the chowkey. The prisoner declined to cross-examine, and stated that he had no defence to make. His Worship in disposing of the case, observed that it was fortunate for the prisoner that the value of the watch and chain had been reduced to Rs. 50, as it enabled him to deal summarily with the case. Their actual value was considerably more, but his Worship was of opinion that the ends of justice would be satisfied with the punishment he had in his power to inflict. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the matter of a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Allana Cassum and Tejbai, requiring them to produce before the Court the bodies of Rahimutbai, Hujrabai, and Assibai, daughters of Aib Mamdanee, was called on again before Mr. Justice Marriott. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Mr. M. B. Barbhoy, appeared on behalf of the applicant, Aib Mamdanee. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for Allana Cassum and Tejbai.

Mr. Lang said he appeared in obedience to the order of the Court that the bodies of the three daughters, of the applicant should be produced before his Lordship. With regard to the younger two daughters, his client, the mother, had not the slightest objection to their being sent back to the father. They were living with the mother, because the father refused to support them, and the wife was also willing to go under the husband's protection if he would promise to maintain her with her children. With regard to Rahimutbai, the learned counsel said she was twenty-two years of age and was going to marry a person of her choice. He wished his Lordship would see the lady in chambers and satisfy himself as to her age.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—We say her age is only thirteen years.

Mr. Lang said her age was over fourteen at least, and she was therefore at liberty to marry whom she chose. Reading from the affidavits filed on behalf of the applicant, the substance of which was published in our issue of Saturday last, the learned counsel said, that although Rahimutbai was removed on the 24th February 1873, the father made no application until the 24th August 1874, a circumstance which showed he could have had no very great affection for her. He would not be pleased to get back the younger two daughters; he wanted to have the eldest daughter whom he had actually sold to a man who would not be an acceptable husband for her, but from whom he expected to get a large sum of money if she was married to him. The matter had been before the Jumat, the chief members of which were in favour of confirming the marriage of Rahimutbai with Abba Cadoo, Allana's grandson, which had been privately celebrated. The learned counsel read the affidavit of Rahimutbai, which, among other things, stated that her father left her mother and her unprovided for and went to Cutch to avoid maintaining them; that she afterwards went to Kurrachee, where her marriage contract with Abba Cadoo was settled; that her father brought her away to Bombay and wanted to marry her to a low person for a sum of money which he expected to get; that she was kept under lock and key in a house at Chuna Bhuttee, where her relations were prevented from having access to her; that he did not provide her with the necessaries of life whilst there; and that she left the house and sought her mother's protection, and was now maintained by her mother and her relations. She was now twenty-two years of age, and declined of her free will and pleasure to go to her father. Tejbai's affidavit, which was also read to the Court, stated that it was not true that she was divorced from her husband at Cutch six years ago; that her husband absconded from Cutch in consequence of a decree given by the Rao of Cutch for her and her children's support; that Rahimutbai of her own pleasure came to live with her; and that her marriage with Abba Cadoo was being celebrated with the approval of the chief members of the Jumat; and that she arrived at the age of puberty nine years ago. Affidavits made by the mother's relations showed that Rahimutbai was now twenty-two years of age. Mr. Lang asked his Lordship to discharge the rule. As to the eldest girl's age, he thought an inspection by his Lordship in chambers would be quite sufficient. The father sought for his own selfish ends to prevent the marriage of Rahimutbai with Abba Cadoo, which had been approved of by the chief members of the Jumat. As to Rahimutbai, the learned counsel asked his Lordship to discharge the rule with costs. His client was perfectly willing to give up the other two children, but it was not likely the applicant would offer to maintain them.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said his client was certainly willing to have back all the children; and the statement made by the other side was only a dodge to prejudice his client's case. With regard to the "low person" with whom the father was said to have intended to marry Rahimutbai, the learned Serjeant said he was the son of a respectable man and entitled to considerable property. As to custom there could be no question: the father had the right to the custody and guardianship of his children. As to the eldest girl's age, the learned counsel had a number of witnesses to prove that she was only thirteen years old. Was it within the range of probability that the girl would remain unmarried until the age of twenty-two? Assuming that she had attained her majority, what was the custom as to marriage? If the father had betrothed her during her minority, she could not, on her attaining her majority, annul the betrothal. According to Macnaughten, a contract of marriage made by a father or grand-father on behalf of an infant was valid and could not be annulled by the infant on attaining majority.

Mr. Justice Marriott—Was not the decision the other way in the case reported in the 1st Bombay High Court report—Mahomed Ali Rogay's case?

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said it was directly in his favour. The girl was married to Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay—now the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay—and the first marriage having been contracted by the father the Court decided that the second was illegal. The learned Serjeant argued that the guardian for marriage is the guardian of the person, it is a corollary, a necessary consequence from that. Again in the Hidaya, book 4, chapter 14, p. 388, it was laid down that the father was most completely qualified to the guardianship of his daughter. This was the general rule among the Mahomedans. Whether the girl was or was not free to marry when not betrothed by the father, it was unnecessary for the learned counsel to enquire; but she had no power, after attaining her majority, to annul a marriage contract made by her father. The Cutchee Mehmons are more Hindus than Mahomedans; they were about 300 years ago converted to Mahomedanism from Hinduism; and their marriage customs resembled those of the Hindus. The affidavits made on behalf of his client said that the father has the custody and guardianship of his daughter; and the same is the custom among the Hindus. He would prove this custom.

Mr. Justice Marriott said surely the daughter must be emancipated on attaining her majority.

The learned Serjeant asked his Lordship not to look at the case from the European point of view, for the Mehmons were entirely governed by custom. He would call witnesses to show these two facts—that the girl is only thirteen years of age; and that the custom among the Cutchee Mehmons is what he had stated, namely, that the power of the father to betrothe his daughter during the minority is undisputed.

Mr. Justice Marriott said that the evidence must be confined to age.

Mr Lang—If your Lordship will see the girl, any evidence would be unnecessary as to her age.

Aib Mamdanee, the girl's father, was examined at some length. He said her age was thirteen.

The learned Serjeant asked for an adjournment in order to produce other witnesses, as the affidavits were served upon his client that day.

His Lordship was against an adjournment for another day, and fixed the matter to come on again at 4 o'clock.

In the afternoon, two witnesses were called on behalf of the applicant, who stated that Rahimutbai must be fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the Court upon the evidence, said it weighed very little against the positive evidence given on oath by members of the family, and that his Lordship could not place any reliance upon it. The applicant had not ventured to call a single member of the family; and the learned counsel said he relied more on the appearance of the girl than anything else. He would say that, whatever her age might be, she had certainly passed the age of a minor. The applicant had not called, with one exception, the persons whose names he gave to the Court in the earlier part of the day as his witnesses. His client's case was that, between Rahimutbai and Hujrabai, there was an interval of about twelve years.

Mr. Justice Marriott—How about the two younger children?

Mr. Lang—The mother does not desire to give up the younger children, but she is willing to go with them and live with her husband.

This proposal was not acceded to on behalf of the applicant.

Mr. Justice Marriott, in giving his decision, said, after stating the rule, that Hujrabai and Assibai were clearly infants; and the mother was entitled to the custody of them, and as her proposal to go with them to her husband was not acceded to, the rule must be discharged as regarded the younger children. As to Rahimutbai, his Lordship thought she had attained the age which entitled her to judge for herself. There was of course a good deal of contradictory evidence as was usually found in such cases; but his Lordship having had the opportunity of seeing the girl, and, as far as he could judge, he should say she was a full-grown woman—she must at least have completed her sixteenth year. The father swore she had not completed her fourteenth year. (Comments upon the evidence of the applicant and his witnesses.) The persons whose names were given were, perhaps with one exception, not called. The affidavits of the girl, her mother, and others were entitled to greater weight than the evidence called by the applicant; and bearing in mind the appearance of the girl, who looked a full-grown woman, his Lordship said the rule must be discharged with costs.

HIGH COURT.

THE following cases were tried by Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday:—

DOSABHOY HORMUSJEE *vs.* JAMSETJEE PEROZSHAW AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship, on taking his seat on the bench, intimated that the pauper's attorney had spoken to him that morning regarding the above suit, and had stated that the plaintiff had become a pauper, and that the defendant had put him into jail for costs. The pauper's attorney was not, therefore, able to conduct the suit, and it would have to be postponed *sine die*.

LALLJEE LUDHA *vs.* CANJEE HEERJEE AND ANOTHER.

The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff, and moved for a rule nisi calling on the first defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from collecting or receiving any of the debts or outstandings of the partnership between him and the plaintiff, and why a fit and proper person should not be appointed to receive the same. The Advocate-General moved, on the affidavit of the plaintiff, which stated that in April last the defendant took possession of, and removed from the place of business of the partnership to his own house, all the fair books and accounts of the said partnership, and that he had since kept them and refused to allow him (the plaintiff) to have an inspection of them. The defendant subsequently also removed the rough books and accounts to his own house. In consequence of this, disputes arose between the defendant and the plaintiff, and the matter was referred to arbitration, but as the defendant would not show the arbitrators the books and accounts of the firm, they were not able to proceed with the arbitration. Afterwards the matter was again referred for settlement to Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy. He ordered the defendant and plaintiff to bring him all their books, but though the plaintiff brought his, the defendant refused to bring his, and so the arbitration was again stopped. On one occasion the defendant did bring his books, but he threatened to knock the plaintiff's teeth down his throat and to put his eyes out if he meddled with them.

His Lordship granted the rule as applied for and ordered that the defendant should immediately deposit all the books of the said partnership in the Prothonotary's office.

THOMAS BLAY *vs.* MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Mr. Hart appeared for the plaintiff, and moved for a decree in terms of an award made by Mr. Dixon. By this award the defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 6,749-12, of which Rs. 2,000 should be paid before the first of August. Rs. 2,500 had been already paid, and he (Mr. Hart), therefore, asked for a decree in terms of the award less that amount.

His Lordship made an order as applied for.

REVERSAL OF THE JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF MR. SHUNKER PANDURANG PUNDIT.

IN the *Bombay Gazette* of 30th July last, we published a full report of the proceedings held in the Court of the District Judge of Poona, N. Daniel, Esq., on the 27th idem, in the case of the G. I. P. Railway Company, original defendants and appellants, against Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, original plaintiff and respondent. We now give the text of the judgment delivered by Mr. Daniel. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. J. A. Cross, appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Kashinath Parashram for the respondent.

Mr. Daniel, in giving judgment on the appeal, said—This is an appeal against the decree of the joint 2nd class sub-judge of Poona, Mr. Fernandes, whose judgment is in English. The grounds of appeal were:—1. The decree is contrary to law. 2. The decree is contrary to the weight of evidence in the case. 3. The removal of the plaintiff from the railway carriage was justified under section 3 of Act XVIII. of 1854. 4. The removal of the plaintiff from the railway carriage having been effected without unnecessary violence he was not entitled to more than nominal damages, even if his removal was not justified by section 8 of Act XVIII. of 1854. The following single issue is framed at the request of the counsel for the appellants:—"Had the appellants authority to insist on the respondents leaving the carriage?" The following points are involved in this issue:—1. Whether the Railway authorities can, whenever they think it necessary at any station, constitute a railway carriage a reserved carriage, and then oblige the occupants for whom it is not reserved to leave it. 2. Whether the railway carriage was reserved at Poona. 3. Whether the necessity arose for the respondent's transfer from this to another carriage. My ruling on the first point is in the affirmative, and an affirmative ruling on the main issue must follow. The counsel for the respondent states that there is no question about his client having been informed that the carriage was then at Lanowlee reserved for ladies. The plaintiff declined to move when directed to do so; because he considered that the appropriation of the carriage at Lanowlee was illegal. The counsel submits that the right of reserving a carriage can be exercised only at the terminus or starting point of the train, and that the legal right of removing a passenger from a carriage said to be reserved can be exercised only at the terminus or starting point. This view of the law is supported by the general principle that laws regulating companies and other laws of a private nature should be interpreted strictly against the Company and liberally as for the public; the public would be subjected to great inconvenience if any Railway official on the caprice of the moment could move people about and force passengers to give up the seats they had appropriated. This interpretation of the law is, in my opinion, inadmissible. The wording of the section is very clear, and had the Legislature intended that the power should be exercised at certain places only, it would certainly have added some restrictive clause to that effect. The counsel for the appellants contends that the passenger traffic of the Railway line might be paralyzed if the suggested interpretation were correct, and he represents what the possible effect of a number of persons exercising their full rights as suggested might be. To ascertain correctly the intention of the law we must have regard to the circumstances which the framers of the law must have foreseen and which the provisions of the law are intended to meet. The responsibility for the safety of the passengers and for providing necessary and suitable accommodation for them rests with the Railway Company. Emergencies may arise at any moment, and only persons who can deal with them are the officials on the spot. They must have the power to exercise their discretion, and on the occasion under notice it was quite within their power to make this carriage a reserved carriage for ladies, a purpose to which it was immediately applied. It may be very much against the interests of the Company for their servants to treat passengers rudely, but simple rudeness of speech or manner is not actionable. The counsel for the plaintiff admits that the "assault" did not occur until after his client had been informed that the carriage was reserved for ladies and until after he had refused to leave the compartment. I decide, as I have already intimated, that the Railway officers then had power to remove him. The counsel for the respondent moves that the question whether the carriage was reserved at Poona should be decided. I over-rule this motion as the question does not arise. The counsel for the appellant moves that the Court should take notice of the improper remarks in the sub-judge's judgment reflecting on the characters of the solicitor to the Railway Company and of certain Railway officials. I decline to discuss the propriety of the sub-judge's remarks. It is was quite within his discretion to place on record his view of the case, anp his opinion respecting the conduct of persons concerned or interested in the proceeding. It must be understood that this refusal to interfere is not even the faintest intimation of concurrence in the opinions of the sub-judge or of approval of the tone of his judgment. My remarks have no reference to the value of the evidence on the record. The decree of the lower Court is reversed and the claim is rejected with costs.

INDIAN NEWS.

DEFAMATION.—Mr. W. J. Sutherland was committed to the Alipur Sessions by the Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, charged by his sister, Mrs. E. Sandeman, with having written a letter to one Mr. Clinton, containing defamatory language against her, with a view to damage her character. Mr. Jackson appeared for the accused, and contended that he was a European British subject, and was triable by the High Court, and not by the Court of Sessions. The Judge thereupon quashed the conviction for want of jurisdiction.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—At the Madras Town Police Court, on Friday, E. G. D'Rozario, late Secretary and Treasurer of the Madras Co-operative Society, was charged with criminal breach of trust by a servant with respect to certain sums received on account of the Society. Mr. Barclay appeared for the prosecution and the prisoner was defended by Mr. G. Branson. Upon the requisition of Mr. Branson, and with the sanction of the counsel for the prosecution, his Worship consented to adjourn the case that the prisoner might have time to look over the account book of the Society, as the prisoner suddenly took ill whilst in its employ and was obliged to leave, after which the defalcations were discovered. The case was accordingly adjourned till Tuesday, the 1st proximo, the prisoner, in the meantime, being released on bail, himself in Rupees 400, and two sureties in Rupees 200 each.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

SILK.—We learn that the Viceroy, while viewing with satisfaction the official report of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the experimental cultivation of exotic seeds such as Cinchona, Carolina paddy, Virginia, Havanah and Manilla Tobacco, Australian Maize, &c., has drawn attention to the entire omission of any information in respect to the cultivation of the mulberry tree, for which the Mysore country was considered specially adapted. Lord Northbrook has, we understand, taken some interest in the matter, and has called for information upon the subject; and it is not improbable that his Lordship may p

EXTRACTS.

WHITEBAIT DINNER.

(Daily News.)

[The following fragments of a conversation at a dinner which took place on Wednesday at Greenwich have been sent to us. Though they bear internal evidence of genuineness, their transmission to us, we feel bound to state, does not involve any breach of confidence on the part of any of the guests. It appears from what follows that there is no truth in the report of the absence of some of the leading members of the Cabinet from the dinner.]

Scene.—*Ship Hotel at Greenwich.*

Persons.—*Cabinet Ministers and other Heads of Departments, Members of the Household, Junior Lords, Under-Secretaries, Waiters, &c.*

Mr. Disraeli—In the absence of any Bishop or Clerk in Holy Orders, perhaps you, my dear Hunt, will say, what you always exhibit—grace.

Mr. Ward Hunt—I? If no one else—certainly. I mean, Ay, ay, Sir. *(Asks a blessing.)*

Lord Salisbury—That form of public worship at any rate has not been regulated; and there are no blustering Archbishops here to be afraid of.

Mr. Disraeli—Would it were grace before meat. These fish-dinners are tantalising to a manly appetite. The creatures are better on the fishmonger's slab than at the table. There the white of the turbot and the red of the lobster rival the gorgeous liveries of ducal domestics and the splendid upholstery of the stately mansions of England. But they are watery stuff; better fitted for a banquet of mermen than of statesmen. However, ichthyophagic races, it is said, live long; and long life to our ichthyophagic Ministry.

Lord Carnarvon—They live long, because a diet of cold-blooded creatures is unfavourable to the feverish passions and stormy energy which wear out men and Governments. If Gladstone had not abolished the banquet he might be in office now.

Lord Salisbury—To-morrow take care of itself. At present, however, we are in port at last.

Mr. Disraeli—At—I could have borne a much longer any rate here.

Mr. Disraeli—I don't mean at Greenwich, my dear Count. I mean at the end of the Session.

Mr. Ward Hunt—It is something to be at Greenwich. I can tell you that I did not half like the way in which the captain handled his ship on several occasions. I had some thoughts of taking the command myself.

Lord John Manners—I saw you on the bridge. What on earth were you doing there?

Mr. James Lowther—He was echoing the captain, crying "ease her," "stop her," "back her," and so on, until the man told him that he had got a boy to pass the word, and that he had better go down and be quiet. After that I lost sight of him.

Lord John Manners—He went over the ship, looking into every corner and cranny, and talking the jargon of naval architecture.

Lord Cairns—That explains her rolling and pitching. I thought there was something amiss with the ballast.

Mr. Ward Hunt—I did not like the lines on which she was built, and mistrusted her carrying power.

Mr. Disraeli—She carried Cæsar and his fortunes.

Lord Sandon—Or his misfortunes.

Mr. Disraeli—Very good, Sandon; but don't be egotistic. You have had your reverses; but every one has his cross to bear—at least I know I have; and it is not always possible to get rid of it. I am not referring to you, my boy. Don't be afraid. You are not big enough yet to be cast for the part of Jonah.

Lord Salisbury—I beg you pardon. I did not quite catch what you said. Did you speak to me?

Mr. Disraeli—No, Lord Salisbury; I was talking to this boy. Do not blush, my dear lad. If people were fools enough to think, that because I let you make a speech I should therefore allow you to frame a Bill, you may be excused a little self-importance. Keep up your confidence. As I have said myself, a man has a right to be conceited until he has succeeded; and you are abundantly justified in thinking well of yourself at present.

Sir S. Northcote—Don't hurt the child's feelings; the fault was not his.

Lord Salisbury—I hope you don't mean to say it was mine.

Mr. Disraeli—No, no. As I have explained in the House, the fault was with the draftsman of the Bill, who put into such a form that we could not see his meaning, nor recollect what our common understanding had been when a united Cabinet agreed to the measure. Hence our different interpretations of it, from memory and conjecture. The draftsman was the lamb who troubled the stream.

Lord John Manners—Let us forget old quarrels, my dear friends—

> Buried be all that has been done,
> Or say that nought was done amiss.

Lord Cairns—That we can't say, as honourable men; though to bury all that has been done would not be a very tedious ceremonial. The Endowed Schools Bill, at any rate, is buried.

Lord Salisbury—*Resurgat.*

Sir S. Northcote—*Requiescat in pace.*

Mr. Disraeli—At any rate let us dine in peace. Lord Salisbury, a glass of wine with you. Try this red devil.

Lord Salisbury—I don't like the name. It smacks of the Commune, (To the waiter) : I'll take some of the black, if you please.

Lord Malmesbury—Speaking of black, I wonder what the clergy will think of the Public Worship Bill?

The Duke of Richmond—Gladstone says that most of them know nothing about it.

Mr. Disraeli—May their blissful ignorance never be disturbed; and may Lord Penzance have a sinecure. However, this is not a political but a social meeting. It is something, considering the tender affections which always unite colleagues, and which make political separation one of the great bereavements of life, to reflect that we are all together and all here. I can't charge my memory with small details, but I don't think we have shed so much as a Junior Lord or an Under-Secretary.

Mr. Hart Dyke—Little Ben—

Mr. Disraeli—Pardon me? Who?

Mr. Hart Dyke—That's what we call Cavendish Bentinck, Sir—it's a name we have given him,—could not come; but he has not resigned.

Mr. Disraeli—You reassure me.

Lord Salisbury—No doubt it is very pleasant to be all together. I have not a word to say against that, I wish to be perfectly friendly and good-natured; and it is not necessary on occasions of this sort to say all that one thinks of every body, especially of one's colleagues. I am not Prime Minister, and I am not in the House of Commons. But why all here? What on earth have we come for?

Mr. Disraeli—My dear Lord Salisbury, don't be hurt at what I said in the House. I, too, perhaps am not unversed in gibes, and jeers, and flouts; and of old the rage of a rash and rancorous tongue has been attributed to me. But it is a mistake, believe me—Harcourt is right. You will know it when you are as old as I am. The English statesman must not lay aside the English gentleman. If he does so, he may be applauded for the moment; but he will afterwards be laughed at, and then despised.

Lord Salisbury—Let Harcourt look at home; and settle matters with Gladstone before he attacks me.

Mr. Disraeli—Yes, they quarrel nearly as much as we do. But let it pass. Why, are we here, you just asked. To remind ourselves that we are in office. There is little else to show for it. Besides it is our great Conservative achievement; the one thing in which we have kept our promise of undoing the work of our predecessors. We have re-established the Whitebait Dinner, which that great Tory statesman, the late Mr. Pitt, instituted, and which Gladstone, in his reckless career of innovation and disturbance, abolished.

Lord John Manners—Why did he do away with it? Retrenchment could not have been the reason. The money does not come out of the Treasury, but out of the pockets of the diners. Lowe could not have objected to that, so far as his colleagues were concerned.

Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Gladstone, for a Homeric student, and a reader, I suppose, of Plato, has an insufficient sense of the political importance of the banquet.

Lord John Manners—It was rather hard upon Greenwich that its member should have abolished the dinner. The eagle pierced by the shaft winged with its own feather.

Lord Cairns—That was the reason, my dear friend. It was because Gladstone was member that he could not give the dinner. It would have been a Corrupt Practice.

Sir S. Northcote—I am afraid it is a symbol of the Session, and its promise. *Desinit in piscem . . . . formosa supernè.*

Mr. Disraeli—It is a symbol of something else, my dear friend—the loaves and the fishes, which we have got and mean to keep.

Sir S. Northcote—Nobody can tell what may happen before the end of next Session.

Lord Carnarvon—Who was it that said that place without power had no charm for a generous ambition?

Mr. Disraeli—That was said when we had neither place nor power. What we say to the public and of our enemies we need not say to each other and of ourselves. I am afraid that we came to Court in the same disposition that all parties have done; that the principal object of our actions was to have the government of the State in our hands; that our principal views were the conservation of our power, great employments to ourselves, and great opportunities of rewarding those who had helped to raise us, and of hurting those who stood in opposition to us. It is true that with these considerations of private and party interest, there were others intermingled which had for their object the public good of the nation, at least what we took to be such.

Lord Malmesbury—Beautiful.

Lord Salisbury—Beautiful, perhaps; but isn't it Bolingbroke?

Mr. Disraeli—Is it? I really cannot say at this moment. The words may be Bolingbroke's, but the thought is my own. Invention, as some philosophers have contended is only memory with an application. I remember and apply, and therefore invent. It is the privilege of our predecessors to furnish the moulds of words in which the original genius of a later date may flow. This has always been the principle on which I have acted as a writer and speaker. I do not cease to be myself because I put on the clothes of Thiers, or Macaulay, or as now, if you are right, and you may be, of Bolingbroke.

Mr. Hart Dyke—You say we have done nothing. That is not the opinion of the other fellows. Willie Adam, who is a very shrewd fellow, and who ought to know, and who certainly is not prejudiced in our favour, says that we have done in a single Session what it took them four years to accomplish.

Mr. James Lowther—That wasn't what he said. He said that we had reached in five months a depth of imbecility which they had not got to in five years.

Mr. Disraeli—Anybody can govern in a state of siege, as I recollect saying. Cavour, was it? Well, it does not matter who. In the same way, anybody can govern with a compact majority and a united Cabinet. That is humdrum and jogtrot work. The triumph of genius is to govern with a divided party, and with a Cabinet in which there are—what shall I say?—friendly differences of opinion. That is the state of things which it has been our business to prepare this Session, and which we must confront next February.

Lord Salisbury—At any rate if we have not been living this Session in a Castle of Indolence, we have been living in a palace of Ulysses, in which we have simply undone half-done work, pulling in pieces at night the web we wove in the day.

Mr. Disraeli—The illustration is as novel and striking as a Quarterly Reviewer's.

Lord Salisbury—The next Session at any rate must be one of real work. There can be no doubt about that; I have quite made up my mind, and I can answer for the House of Lords.

The Duke of Richmond—Excuse me, Lord Salisbury, I may or may not be Minister of Education, and I don't see what the India Office has to do with the Endowed Schools. You wouldn't like me to interfere between you and Lord Northbrook. But let bygones be bygones.

Sir Stafford Northcote—Especially the Endowed Schools Bill.

The Duke of Richmond—But, at any rate, I am leader in the House of Lords.

Mr. Disraeli—My dear Lord Salisbury, you should have gone to the Prince of Wales's ball in the Venetian dress which some of the reporters said I wore. It was the Windsor uniform; but to your beef-witted, foggy-brained Anglo-Saxon, Windsor and Venice are the same. You are very different, but you seem to make a similar mistake. Still, we do not live under a Venetian oligarchy, and, if, we did, as Lord Malmesbury says—

Lord Malmesbury—I?

Mr. Disraeli—You are not yet the Doge.

Lord Salisbury—I have no taste for masquerading. How the Prince of Wales can endure such tomfoolery—I cannot understand. He must find them a party at Trinidad. The second lecture contains an interesting account of the conditions under which Mohammed arose—

Mr. Ward Hunt—Of the next Session. We must put it navy into proper trim. Pakington reconstructed the navy; and so did Corry; and so will I. On one thing I am determined—I will not be content with ships on paper and a phantom fleet.

Sir S. Northcote—Well, my dear Hunt, nobody can accuse you of being a phantom First Lord. But how about the surplus?

Mr. Ward Hunt—The surplus must take care of itself. I am not Slender—

Sir S. Northcote—You are not what?

Mr. Ward Hunt—I say I am not Slender, and I am not going to cry "Mum" when you cry "Budget."

Lord Carnarvon—They are getting warm. Put in a priest or a parson, or solitude, or Derby. They will listen to you.

Lord Derby—I am quite ready to consider the proposition which Sprague has laid great stress, and described by both using my friendly offices if they are desired by both sides. But I cannot interpose until I am requested to do so in an authentic and formal manner. They might also do so in an authentic and formal manner. They might also do so in an authentic and formal manner. quarrel certainly does not seem to me, "How are you hurt?" But the must have come so. does seem premature. Probably it been glad if it had come sooner; or later; but I should have

Mr. Disraeli—All ti... later.

Tory cry is—the Church is in small matters. The great stroke of policy, we have no longer; and by a master driving the High Church party endangered it. We are with the Liberation Society, and make common cause Nonconformist brethren—there is converting the in the phrase—into political Dissenter... ing of the tub after all whether the principle, if ... favourite saying of my own, of a Free Church in a Free Churches, in a Free State is not the true one. I quote a

Mr. Gathorne Hardy—In a few years, we shall be told that Disestablishment was the policy of Mr. D. and Lord Granville, and is the traditional doctrine of the Tory party.

Lord Cairns—And that it was distinctly foreshadowed in the Ecclesiastical legislation of 1874.

Lord Salisbury—And you will applaud the declaration.

Lord Cairns—That belongs to the distant future. Our next recess, thank Heaven, will be a real recess. The measures of this Session will do again next year; and we need not be at the pains of composing a new Queen's Speech. The old one will serve once more. The Judicature and Land Bills, the other half of the Endowed Schools Bill, the Friendly Societies Bill, the Agricultural Exchanges Bill, the promised Labour Bill will all figure again.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy—Yes, we have merely rehearsed this Session what we intend to perform next.

Mr. Cross—Some brandy and water, if you please. We must do something to check illicit drinking in private houses. I have a scheme in my—

Head Waiter *(entering)*—I am very sorry to interrupt you, gentlemen; but it will soon strike Bruce—I beg your pardon—I mean Cross. Lord Salisbury's servant has sent for his master, and says that his lordship has been here quite as long as is good for him. The tea-gardens and the tap-rooms have been closed half an hour ago.

(Clock strikes; Ministers hurriedly disperse.)

THE DEBATE ON FIJI.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE long discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Monday night upon the annexation of Fiji added little or nothing to the facts which have already been made public. It certainly showed very clearly the prevailing disorganization of the Liberal party. They did nearly all the talking, yet on a matter of this importance no two speakers could take the same ground. Mr. Gladstone was diametrically opposed to Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, as Sir Wilfrid Lawson pointed out, but he himself was entirely at issue with Mr. Mundella, while Mr. M'Arthur and Sir Charles Dilke could scarcely dwell together in unity. Under these circumstances it is perhaps as well that the Government has taken a definite course, and is prepared to assume the responsibility of it. Mr. Gladstone's onslaught upon the Commissioners appointed by his own Government was somewhat surprising, the more so that the persistent interference in the affairs of Fiji authorized by his late colleagues has been one of the chief causes of the prevailing anarchy. We can well understand, however, that the prospect of another money controversy with the United States would alone be sufficient to influence him strongly against accepting the cession. Probably even to him the Treaty of Washington and the Geneva Arbitration do not now appear such triumphs of statesmanship as they did a few months ago. In the present case, happily, there is little fear of any misunderstanding on the score of the American claims. They have over and over again been declared to be utterly untenable by United States officers appointed to inquire into them.

The chief objections to the annexation, which in reality has become almost inevitable, are the presence of cannibal mountaineers in the interior of one island, the domestic slavery which is stated to exist, the difficulty in dealing with the native lands, and the debt. There is no doubt that had we been able up to the present time to let Fiji severely alone these drawbacks might have been enough to deter us from taking the islands, however desirable their acquisition would appear to be on other grounds. As it is, whether members of Parliament admit it or not, England is so much mixed up with the politics of the islands that she has become responsible for their proper government. And when the difficulties are fairly encountered they become comparatively small. The cannibal tribes of Viti Levu, estimated at from 7,000 to 20,000, are decreasing rapidly, partly owing to their intertribal fights, and partly to their gradual conversion to Christianity and a sort of civilization. When it is remembered that little more than twenty years ago the whole group, with the single exception of the island of Lakemba, was inhabited by cannibals of the most ferocious kind, there is at least a great probability that the remainder will yield to the influences of trade and the missions without bloodshed. Their warlike prowess, as was shown in the skirmishes which occurred last year, has been greatly overrated. In regard to the domestic slavery, which at one time was of a very galling description, a remarkable modification has taken place. The chiefs, particularly the highest chiefs, still possess great power and extensive privileges; the most obsequious reverence, too, is exacted from inferiors, and the gradations of rank are very sharply defined; but the authority absolutely exercised, or which could now be exercised, among the Christianized tribes is certainly not greater than that which is held by Indian princes over their subjects in territories which are virtually under our own control. To destroy at once that authority which does exist would assuredly, as the Commissioners say, shake the whole social system of the Fijians to the foundations, and they are dying out fast enough as it is. The power of the great chiefs might very well be made use of to maintain order, and the natives could be more easily governed through them than in any other way. The question of the disposal of the native lands is more serious. This question has been at the bottom of nearly all the disputes and wars which have occurred between settlers and natives in all countries. The disastrous experience of New Zealand should at least have taught us that any attempt to lay down a hard and fast rule for all cases is the sure way to bring about the very troubles which it is desired to avoid. The difficulty has been solved there now by the establishment of local land courts open alike to Maories and colonists through which the Maories can individualize the titles to their lands, and in which all disputes relative to purchase and sale are settled. Of late years the land business has been carried on almost without a hitch. It ought not to take long to establish a similar system in Fiji with the same good result. If it should be thought necessary to take the islands, the debt, amounting nominally to £267,000, would not be a very serious matter, as probably it will be found on examination that a considerable proportion of it is fraudulent. But the offer made by New South Wales and New Zealand, as mentioned by Lord Carnarvon, as well as the readiness of merchants in Sydney and Auckland to assist in the settlement of this liability, will reduce the amount to very small dimensions.

The advantages of holding the islands have been so often urged that there is little need to say more on that head. Fertile, healthy, and beautiful, their value as a vantage post in the Pacific will be better appreciated if we conceive of them as in the possession of a rival Power such as Germany. Under such control, they would be a constant source of uneasiness to our Australasian colonies, and might be a formidable hindrance to the direct trade between those colonies and America. "One fact," says Von Hellwald, "stands out clearly—namely, that the Pacific Ocean is the gigantic page on which the history of future ages will be written." In that history the British Empire will play no insignificant part; and the possession of the key of the Southern Pacific by England will at least be no drawback to her prosperity in the long run.

SMITH'S MOHAMMED AND MOHAMMEDANISM.*

It is not a little singular, when we consider not only the intrinsic interest of the subject, but that special importance which our connexion with the East might be supposed to give it in the eyes of Englishmen, that we should have so few books dealing with Islam and its origin. Gibbon of course is admirable, and Ockley's *History of the Saracens* was lively, if not always trustworthy; but, although a great deal has been done since their time in the way of research, we have hardly any full and thorough modern account of the Prophet's life except Sir William Muir's; and of the subsequent history and present aspects of Mohammedanism we have no comprehensive narrative or description, only stray articles and short treatises dealing with particular departments of the subject. And though Germany and France have both done much, more perhaps than we have done, they have by no means exhausted the theme. In one sense indeed it is inexhaustible. For Mohammedanism is always changing, and the character of its founder is so extraordinary, so full of apparent contradictions, that it admits of being represented in an infinite variety of lights, and receiving endless fresh illustrations from new quarters. We are therefore disposed to welcome any new labourer in this field, even when he admits that he has no new facts drawn from original sources to lay before us. Mr. Smith does not appear to be a Semitic scholar; but he has evidently read widely and carefully, and brings to his task not only considerable literary power, but what is less common and more valuable, an earnest interest in the subject which makes his book a fresh and pleasant one to read, and more stimulating than a laborious treatise might perhaps have been.

It consists of four lectures delivered last winter at the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, and is therefore necessarily somewhat popular, and, so to speak, "contemporary," in manner, yet without being either sectional or flimsy. Beginning with some remarks on the science of religion in general, and the relation of such a science to Christianity (a topic which had better have been left untouched than touched in six or seven pages only), Mr. Smith proceeds to sketch the progress made by Mohammedanism since the days of its first conquests, and to show how extensive its hold upon the world now is—a fact which few Englishmen realise. So far from being confined to Western Asia and Northern Africa, it has spread over Central Tartary, and from India into the Indian Archipelago and China, while it is every day making fresh progress in Africa, is now professed up nearly the whole course of the Nile, and by Leone to Zanzibar. He might have added that it has crossed the Atlantic with the negroes, and counts its adherents by thousands in Guiana and Trinidad. The second lecture contains an interesting account of the conditions under which Mohammed arose—the state of belief in Arabia where monotheism had not wholly yielded to fetichism and the worship of the heavenly bodies, the influences of Christian and Jewish tribes with whom the inhabitants of Mecca must frequently have come in contact, and the expectation of a prophet to arise in Arabia itself. Then we come to the life of the Prophet himself. He is a singular exception to the rule that those who achieve anything great achieve it, or at least begin to do so, in their youth:—

> Up to the age of forty there is nothing to show that any serious care occupied him individually as to the worship of idols, and in particular of the Great Stone of which his family were the hereditary guardians. . . . He observed with punctilious devotion; and he would often retire to the caverns of Mount Hira for purposes of solitude, meditation, and prayer. He was melancholic in temperament, to begin with; he was also subject to epileptic fits upon which Sprenger has laid great stress, and described most minutely, and which, whether under the name of the "sacred disease" among the Greeks, or "possession by the devil" among the Jews, have in most ages and countries been looked upon as something specially mysterious or supernatural. . . . Mohammed was of middle height, and of a sturdy-built frame; his head was large, and across his ample forehead, and above finely-arching eyebrows, ran a strongly-marked vein, which, when he was angry, would turn black and throb visibly. His eyes were coal black and piercing in their brightness; his hair curled slightly; and a long beard, which, like other Orientals, he would stroke when in deep thought, added to the general impressiveness of his appearance. His step was quick and firm, like that of a man ascending a hill. Between his shoulders was the famous mark, the size of a pigeon's egg, which his disciples persisted in believing to be the sign of his prophetic office; while the light which kindled in his eye like that which flashed from the precious stones in the breastplate of the High Priest, was called the light of prophecy. . . . The most noteworthy of his external characteristics was a sweet gravity and quiet dignity which drew involuntary reverence, and ness; yet the best and often the only protection he enjoyed advantage. His ordinary dress was plain even to coarseness, perfuming, as was fastidious in arranging it to the best hair and the peculiar fond of ablutions, and fonder still of in all its details, prided himself on the neatness of his humble cottages, otherwise of his teeth. His life was simple branches, consorted idyllically with his wives in a row of the fire, sweep the floor, dress one another's hair, and Ayesha tells us that for months together no would kindle sufficient meal. The little food that he has himself. shared with those who dropped in to partake of it. To get a outside the Prophet's house was a bench or gallery, which were always to be found a number of the poor who lived entirely on the Prophet's generosity, and were hence called the people of the bench."

The personal character of Mohammed is then examined, and its best points are brought into relief in a manner which is fair enough, because the author's admiration is clearly enough avowed, and those who complain that others share Mr. Smith's enthusiasm will admit that he makes out a better case for his Prophet than they had expected. He shows how great were the temptations he was exposed to, how much there was of humility in pre-eminently the day of triumph, how erroneous is the common idea that with him, as with so many other conquerors, success brought with it a steady moral decline. And he brings out well what complete observers often forget, that a certain measure of confidence in, adaptation of teaching, one might almost say of self-degradation and deceit, by a prophet practised to and on his disciples, is perfectly compatible with a continued belief in the divine character of his mission. That Mohammed was sincere at starting (if a term which does not quite represent the complexity of the matter may be used), most people will now admit; the real question remains—were the end, when the purity of his aims and life had been seriously soiled, seems a fair conclusion from the facts on which Mr. Smith dilates.

The third lecture gives an account of Islam itself, "a verbal noun derived from a root denoting 'submission to' and 'faith in God' while the believers who so submit themselves are called Moslems, a participle of the same root, both being connected with the words 'Salam' or 'peace,' and 'Salym' or 'healthy.'" It consists of two central truths—the unity of God, and that He is a righteous and merciful ruler, to whose will it is the duty and privilege of all men to bow." The other articles of faith which have become part of the Mohammedan system, such as the existence of angels and the Jinn, the resurrection and future life, the duties of almsgiving, fasting, and pilgrimage, are borrowed from other systems, and are not of its essence; while the veneration for Mecca and the Kaaba is a mere concession to ancient superstition, which had hallowed the spot and its aerolite centuries before Mohammed's time. Our author admits that no one who cannot read it in the original, as a book of poetry, the Koran is (as we confess to have found it) insufferably dull; but it contains nevertheless passages of real moral sublimity, several of which, quoted by Mr. Smith, quite deserve the honour he claims for them. And he remarks with truth, that fatalism, to most minds so closely associated with Mohammedanism, is not to be found directly taught in it, though there are isolated expressions pending that way (as there are in the Pauline Epistles); and that the duty of propagating Islam by the sword was rather forced upon the Prophet and his first successors by circumstances of extant in the Record Office, as, for instance, the following letter, addressed by Charles himself to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London:—

> "And finding great inconvenience for want of ye opening of Temple Barr and ye passage and gatehouse of Cheapside into St. Paul's Churchyard, both which . . . . . have at divers times been recommended by us, wee desire you would forthwith cause ye same to be putt in execution, according to such contracts as are already or shall be made with you; and, although wee recommend this now particularly to your care, wee do hereby promise you to make it our express concern by aiding and encouraging ye effectuall execution of it from time to time since wee have made this our royall residence, and doe continue to receive from it such marks of loyalty."

It is to be feared, however, that in this promise of Royal "aid and encouragement," Charles was little more sincere than he showed himself subsequently with respect to the building of St. Paul's. Still, architects were consulted in earnest, with a view to carrying out the wish of the Monarch, to gratify whom Inigo Jones produced a design, which is extant in an engraving, and a detailed account of which is to be found in the MSS. in the British Museum. Had this design been adopted, London would have possessed, for it rests upon the fallacy that the Christians of the East are inferior to the Mohammedan population of the same countries on account of their religion; whereas a simpler explanation may be found in the fact that they are in the subject class, who have never, since the seventh century, had a fair chance given them, and who have been cut off from intercourse with the great Western nations. The fortunes of nations, and of religions are too complex to be explained by a reference to original differences of race; to fall back on this, as Mr. Smith and so many recent writers do, is not to give, but to evade, a solution.

Nor is it true, as Mr. Smith seems to assume, that the Semitic and those whom he calls the Turanian races (though this linguistic name ought to be so employed) are inferior to the Indo-Europeans—the West contains no more energetic races than the Prussian Magyars and Basques. The condition of Christianity in Syria or Abyssinia suggests many reflections; but the last which it need suggest is that of the superior fitness of Mohammedanism for those countries which remain unprogressive under Mohammedan sway; nor is the difficulty of explaining why Christianity has not expelled Islam from the East any greater than that of showing why Protestantism has not advanced since the sixteenth century.

Moreover, in the picture which the writer draws of the merits of Mohammed and his faith—merits which we are glad to have so clearly brought out—he passes far too lightly over many serious evils and drawbacks. Take, for instance, the position of women, which he says the Prophet was obliged to leave as he found it; is it not the gravest reproach to a religion that it should be unable to effect the moral reform which the vices of the East most called and call for? that, instead of raising woman as Christianity has done to be the equal of man, it should sanction her degradation, and sanction with it a host of hideous attendant evils, such as those to which Sir Charles Trevelyan called attention the other day? The crimes of Mohammedan slave-dealers are no worse than those of Christian slave-traders formerly; but can any one expect the modern Christian feeling on the subject to spread or to find any response in Mussulman countries?

It will be seen that we are far enough from agreeing with our author's views either as to the moral tendencies of Islam or the philosophy of religion and history in general; and we are sometimes provoked to see him fall into the vulgar error of regarding Christianity and what he calls Judaism as wholly different religions, different in much the same sense in which both differ from Mohammedanism. On the contrary, it is perfectly clear, whether we look at the earliest views of it as they are expressed in the New Testament, or again in the Fathers of the first centuries, or whether we examine the matter in a comprehensive historical spirit, that Christianity is and professes to be essentially a renewal or expansion and development of that religion wherein Abraham and Moses were the first prophets. This is pure matter of history, altogether apart from the claim of either to be a divine revelation. There are marks of literary inexperience in Mr. Smith's book, both in its defective acquaintance with the undoubted writings of which he sometimes expresses himself, and in his too frequent reference to and exaggerated respect for several very recent writers, whom it would be invidious to name because they are writers of real merit, only not quite such sole or commanding authorities as his language would imply. Nor is it free from historical inaccuracies, such as the reference to Charlemagne's (this is not the name whereby Mr. Smith, who follows the new fashion calls him) defeat at Roncesvalles, which is mentioned as if inflicted by the Spanish Arabs; or the mention of Alaric as carrying on "wars of devastation;" or the reference to the Constable Bourbon's sack of Rome as the deed of "the eldest son of the Church," a title usually given to the King of France; or the reference to the Hungarians in p. 169. These however are defects which do not make the book less readable—it is eminently readable—and scarcely detract from the praise to which it is entitled as a vigorous treatment of one of the greatest of all historical themes. Mr. Smith is not only the master of a lively and forcible style, to which our extract is far from doing justice; he shows real historical power; and he writes with a keen interest in his subject which communicates itself to the reader, throwing into his admirations and hatreds a heartiness which, if it somewhat affects our confidence in his judgment, enables him to leave a far deeper impression than a book of these modest dimensions can generally hope to produce. Our chief complaint against it is indeed that it is so short, and that a larger part of it has not been devoted to a more detailed record of Mohammed's life and words. And though we cannot accept his picture of Islam and its effects as a true one, we are glad to admit that he has shown good reason why it should expect a far more favourable judgment, and be watched and studied with a far more appreciative interest, than it has hitherto received either from Englishmen or from the Christians of the West in general.—*Saturday Review.*

* *Mohammed and Mohammedanism.* Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in February and March 1874. By R. Bosworth Smith, M. A. London: Smith, Elder, & Co. 1874.

TEMPLE BAR.

(Times.)

THOUGH it is natural for Londoners, like other people, to feel regret at the approaching disappearance of a relic the history of which is associated with that of their Metropolis in the days of the Stuarts, yet it may be a matter of comfort to some persons with antiquarian tastes and an exaggerated reverence for the past to learn that the structure abovenamed is after all not so very old, having celebrated the second century of its erection only so lately as 1872. No doubt it has enjoyed a credit for antiquity to which it had no claim, from the fact that Lud Gate—the real western gate of the City proper—has long disappeared; and the comparatively modern edifice has consequently been mistaken for one of the veritable gates of mediæval London.

Still, it has its own historic associations and such as are worth preserving. It is connected with the names of Sir Christopher Wren, of Lord Lovat and the Jacobite rebels of the reign of George II., and with those of Johnson and Goldsmith in more recent days. It has long been condemned as an obstruction to the thoroughfare, and more than once during the past half century it has been rumoured that the fiat for its demolition had gone forth; but antiquaries and conservatives pleaded for it so earnestly that they obtained for it a respite, which was not obtained by Northumberland House, though the latter building was in certain improvements. Antiquaries tell us that from time immemorial a bar or barrier of some kind, more or less solid, stood on the spot now occupied by Temple Bar, to mark the limits, not of the actual City of London,—for that ended at the foot of Ludgate-hill,—but of its jurisdiction. In fact, 1,500 years ago the valley of the Fleet, or *Flumen*, was looked upon as something specially mysterious or supernatural. . . . Mohammed was of middle height, and of a sturdy-built frame; his head was large, and across his ample forehead, and above finely-arching eyebrows, ran a strongly-marked vein, which, when he was angry, would turn black and throb visibly. His eyes were coal black and piercing in their brightness; his hair curled slightly; and a long beard, which, like other Orientals, he would stroke when in deep thought, added to the general impressiveness of his appearance. His step was quick and firm, like that of a man ascending a hill. Between his shoulders was the famous mark, the size of a pigeon's egg, which his disciples persisted in believing to be the sign of his prophetic office; while the light which kindled in his eye like that which flashed from the precious stones in the breastplate of the High Priest, they called the light of prophecy. . . . The most noteworthy of his external characteristics was a sweet gravity and quiet dignity which drew involuntary reverence, and ness; yet the best and often the only protection he enjoyed advantage. His ordinary dress was plain even to coarseness, perfuming, as was fastidious in arranging it to the best hair and the peculiar fond of ablutions, and fonder still of in all its details, prided himself on the neatness of his humble cottages, otherwise of his teeth. His life was simple branches, consorted idyllically with his wives in a row of the fire, sweep the floor, dress one another's hair, and Ayesha tells us that for months together no would kindle sufficient meal. The little food that he has himself. shared with those who dropped in to partake of it. To get a outside the Prophet's house was a bench or gallery, which were always to be found a number of the poor who lived entirely on the Prophet's generosity, and were hence called the people of the bench."

The personal character of Mohammed is then examined, and its best points are brought into relief in a manner which is fair enough, because the author's admiration is clearly enough avowed, and those who complain that others share Mr. Smith's enthusiasm will admit that he makes out a better case for his Prophet than they had expected. He shows how great were the temptations he was exposed to, how much there was of humility in pre-eminently the day of triumph, how erroneous is the common idea that with him, as with so many other conquerors, success brought with it a steady moral decline. And he brings out well what complete observers often forget, that a certain measure of confidence in, adaptation of teaching, one might almost say of self-degradation and deceit, by a prophet practised to and on his disciples, is perfectly compatible with a continued belief in the divine character of his mission. That Mohammed was sincere at starting (if a term which does not quite represent the complexity of the matter may be used), most people will now admit; the real question remains—were the end, when the purity of his aims and life had been seriously soiled, seems a fair conclusion from the facts on which Mr. Smith dilates.

The third lecture gives an account of Islam itself, "a verbal noun derived from a root denoting 'submission to' and 'faith in God' while the believers who so submit themselves are called Moslems, a participle of the same root, both being connected with the words 'Salam' or 'peace,' and 'Salym' or 'healthy.'" It consists of two central truths—the unity of God, and that He is a righteous and merciful ruler, to whose will it is the duty and privilege of all men to bow." The other articles of faith which have become part of the Mohammedan system, such as the existence of angels and the Jinn, the resurrection and future life, the duties of almsgiving, fasting, and pilgrimage, are borrowed from other systems, and are not of its essence; while the veneration for Mecca and the Kaaba is a mere concession to ancient superstition, which had hallowed the spot and its aerolite centuries before Mohammed's time. Our author admits that no one who cannot read it in the original, as a book of poetry, the Koran is (as we confess to have found it) insufferably dull; but it contains nevertheless passages of real moral sublimity, several of which, quoted by Mr. Smith, quite deserve the honour he claims for them. And he remarks with truth, that fatalism, to most minds so closely associated with Mohammedanism, is not to be found directly taught in it, though there are isolated expressions pending that way (as there are in the Pauline Epistles); and that the duty of propagating Islam by the sword was rather forced upon the Prophet and his first successors by circumstances of extant in the Record Office, as, for instance, the following letter, addressed by Charles himself to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London:—

> "And finding great inconvenience for want of ye opening of Temple Barr and ye passage and gatehouse of Cheapside into St. Paul's Churchyard, both which . . . . . have at divers times been recommended by us, wee desire you would forthwith cause ye same to be putt in execution, according to such contracts as are already or shall be made with you; and, although wee recommend this now particularly to your care, wee do hereby promise you to make it our express concern by aiding and encouraging ye effectuall execution of it from time to time since wee have made this our royall residence, and doe continue to receive from it such marks of loyalty."

It is to be feared, however, that in this promise of Royal "aid and encouragement," Charles was little more sincere than he showed himself subsequently with respect to the building of St. Paul's. Still, architects were consulted in earnest, with a view to carrying out the wish of the Monarch, to gratify whom Inigo Jones produced a design, which is extant in an engraving, and a detailed account of which is to be found in the MSS. in the British Museum. Had this design been adopted, London would have possessed, for it rests upon the fallacy that the Christians of the East are inferior to the Mohammedan population of the same countries on account of their religion; whereas a simpler explanation may be found in the fact that they are in the subject class, who have never, since the seventh century, had a fair chance given them, and who have been cut off from intercourse with the great Western nations. The fortunes of nations, and of religions are too complex to be explained by a reference to original differences of race; to fall back on this, as Mr. Smith and so many recent writers do, is not to give, but to evade, a solution.

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